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The Journal has secured for EX-CLUSIVE publication IN INDIANA a series of articles by Lord Wolseley on the late Gen. Von Moltke. The latter was, perhaps, the most interesting military character of this generation, and he and Lord Wolseley were very intimate. These articles will abound in personal interest, and will be found in NO INDIANA NEWSPAPER except the

SUNDAY JOURNAL.
The first of the series will be printed in the issue of Aug. 24.

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NAKED NEIGHBORS OF OURS

Some of the Curious Peoples of Uncle Sam's New Sister Republics.

Nudity Is Their Prime Characteristic—Fuegians Who Maintain Eternal Fires—A New Vegetable—Improvements in Nuts.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Concerning the native populations of the South American republics with which Uncle Sam has recently entered into commercial relations, the Department of State has taken pains to collect a good deal of interesting information. Not the least extraordinary of these people is the unique race which inhabits the great island called Terra del Fuego, or "Land of Fire," at the southern end of the continent, claimed jointly by Chile and the Argentine. It was given this name by Magellan because of the fires that were kept eternally burning along the shore, never being permitted to go out. The natives are the fiercest savages known in the world, and approach most nearly to the bestial, with no foreboding to speak of, their hair growing down to their eyebrows. Their favorite and customary food is half-putrid fish, seal and whale meat thrown up by the sea along the coast about Cape Horn during the frightful storms that assail that bleak and inhospitable strand. From time to time the corpses of wrecked sailors afford them much-relished feasts, without the trouble of cooking. They eat everything raw, the fires being simply for warmth, for the climate is excessively cold. Nevertheless, they go about practically naked, wearing only a cloak of rat-skin or other fur hung over one shoulder, and always on the windward side. A Fuegian woman will set on this garment of her back any time, and trudge off perfectly nude, but quite content, through a raging snow-storm.

The Fuegians live in holes under the ground, covered over with brush, bark and wild cabbage leaves. In the center of each dwelling, which is entered by an inclined tunnel, a fire is kept perpetually burning, the smoke finding its way out through a hole in the roof. The embers are never allowed to become extinguished, because the people know no way of making fire, and if it was lost they could not reproduce it. It is supposed that they brought it originally centuries ago, from some volcano in the Cordillera. Their subterranean dwellings are constructed in the manner described in order to economize warmth. In every case, also, a personal blaze is kept up on a clay brazier in the middle for convenience when a fishing or trading excursion is to be made. The children's chief duty is to keep up the fire, and in this they are very expert. They have been made in that country, and Argentine miners have gone there with troops of men to protect their property against encounters with the natives, killing them without quarter like wild beasts. Many armed expeditions have been sent against the savages, who have never been subdued, though reduced in numbers. About forty thousand are now supposed to remain. Not long ago a ship of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company picked up a naked Fuegian sailor, but five companions, survivors from the wreck of an English barque, had been killed by Fuegians. This man was saved to amuse the women and children, who he constantly made him dance. When rescued he was a mass of sores and bruises.

ABORIGINALS OF A KIND.
Not less interesting than the Fuegians are the aborigines of Ecuador, who use against their enemies and in the capture of game arrows tipped with a mysterious poison of unknown origin, which is sure and sudden death to man or beast. These deadly weapons are fired from blow-pipes ten feet in length, and are effective at a distance of 100 feet. Among these people, if a woman is killed, her husband is obliged to give up his life. The natives of Ecuador are of a "horrid" type, distilled from a plant resembling the stramonium, by drinking which, the Delphic priests of ancient Egypt were supposed to utter utterances. The beverage transforms the man into an idiot, and the wife marries again. Another curious custom is that in the same region obliges a man, when his wife is confined, to go to bed himself and receive all the attention ordinarily given to a female in childbirth. To Ecuador belong the Galapagos islands in the Pacific, which have been the scene of a terrible massacre of the line of the equator. They are perfectly barren and uninhabited save by extraordinary reptiles and birds, which are found nowhere else in the world. Of two sorts of land-birds secured there by Darwin on the occasion of his visit, all but one are now extinct. The remaining one is a giant tortoise, which grew to 700 or 800 pounds in weight. It is said that the tortoise has been almost exterminated by sailors, who have made a practice of stopping at the islands to provision their ships with turtle-fat, the animals being too cowardly to elude capture.

Many strange race types most surprising to the white man are to be found in the Amazon and its tributaries. On the high slopes of the Andes dwell people who make a practice of chewing tobacco and using it as a narcotic, and preserving them for ornamental uses. The process employed in the preparation of this narcotic is quite an art in itself, the head being lashed to a board that is to say, deprived of the skull. For this purpose the throat is sliced around with a knife, and the skin drawn off over the skull, with care to keep uninjured the mouth, nose and other features. Next the skin being turned right side out, it is filled with hot gravel, which makes it shrink. Fresh heated gravel is put in at intervals, by plunging both hands to quarter the size of that of a newborn baby. Its appearance thus transformed is grotesquely grotesque, and much pleasure is derived from hanging it by its long black hair from a rafter in the house for the family to jeer at and abuse now and then.

On the lower Amazon dwell the cannibal Butoceros, who distort their features with the biggest or most certain of all known. In babyhood both men and women have their lower lips and the lobes of their ears pierced with holes, in which are thrust pieces of wood. As they grow older these wooden adornments are made bigger and bigger, until an adult ordinarily has earlobes that hang down to the shoulders, and a lip that projects six inches or more beyond the nose. One must suffer to be beautiful, as the French say, and such is the inexorable fashion among these anthropophagites. In that country a young man who desires to take a wife must first submit himself to a frightful ordeal. He draws over each arm up to the shoulder a loose armlet woven of palm leaves. Then, under the supervision of his elders, he plunges both arms as far as he can into a nest of fierce devouring ants. The insects at once attack the intruder, and, of course, and, according to the terms of the trial, he must stand without moving for an hour, submitting with absolute stoicism to the stings of the enraged creatures. If he endures the test, he is entitled to a bride; otherwise he must, after a year's banishment, undergo it again. There are still tribes descended from the ancient Incas which bandage the heads of their children so that they assume a conical form. Finally, enough has been said not seem to suffer any injury from this treatment.

FEROCIOUS BARBARIANS.
In Paraguay live the ferocious Indians of the Gran Chaco, or "Great Woods," who, only a few days ago, massacred every soul in a civilized village of six hundred people. Before long they will be annihilated, and a superb territory will be open to settlement. It is covered with the finest forests in the world, full of tigers, pumas, panthers, monkeys, parrots, macaws and other interesting birds and beasts. The trees are largely of the most precious woods—particularly those which will not float in water, such as the black palm, iron-wood and cecobolo. Through this region

flows the Iguaçu river, falling in a cataract which surpasses Niagara in magnificence. In the neighborhood of this waterfall no human dwellings are to be found, because the natives believe that the demon of the stream occupies the spot.

They are rarely under six feet in height and sometimes reach eight feet, seven feet men being not infrequent. Though mildly disposed, they admit no strangers to their territory, and, by stubborn resistance, have compelled Chile to let them alone. Fabulous treasures of gold and silver are believed to be stored away in their mountains, but prospectors who have ventured thither have always been driven away. They commonly adorn themselves with rich and heavy ornaments of these precious metals. The greater part of the Fuegians live on the Argentine Republic, Chile holding by treaty the strip along the Pacific coast, which continues its strip of territory to nearly half the length of South America. Most of the country is a desert waste, cold of climate and contrasting strongly with the richly productive pampas or plains of the southern Argentine. These pampas are remarkable for the strange illusions which beset the eye of the traveler who journeys over them. On any bright day a distant thistle-field is, as it is not, to be transformed into a vast sea of water, and the clumps of grass will take on the appearance of a troop of horsemen. Mirages are constantly in view, frequently offering the luring prospect of water, by which men are often deceived, but their horses never.

If there is one characteristic which generally distinguishes these aborigines from the other continent it is their nakedness. In the forests of the upper Amazon one finds them, both men and women, habitually wearing no other costume than that in which they were born. Not even the breech-cloth or apron is considered necessary. Even in frigid Tierra del Fuego, as has been said, nudity is the fashion. The human animal among these people is reduced to nearly as possible to a level with the brute, being distinguished from the beast by absolutely no human language. They are naked as the young are weaned they are permitted to take care of themselves, and, as the fathers and mothers are not the pursuers of the elders, they get a living by hunting for the young of the vicuña and guanaco, and for ostrich eggs.

However, there is one very notable exception to this rule of nakedness found among the natives of Venezuela and Guiana, who are, by comparison, the most beautifully dressed people, civilized or otherwise, in the world. They wear conical hats of palm-leaf, and carry round necklaces made of thousands of lovely beads, wings of butterflies, which adorn their bodies. Their hair is painted red, and they do they obtain the material for such garments by hunting, but they keep and raise parrots and make necklaces of wild birds for the same purpose, plucking them regularly once a year.

A NEW VEGETABLE—CUCURBIT GRATING.

A new vegetable is about to be introduced to the people of the United States through the Department of Agriculture. It is nothing more nor less than the root of the calli, which resembles somewhat in appearance the ordinary Irish tuber, with the addition of a few whiskers that have nothing to do with the case or with the qualities of the article as an esculent. However, it is more elongated, and, when the whiskers are removed, it is nearly as round as a potato, and, when cut in a section, it is a potato-like that you would not be likely to distinguish any difference. In cooking it has to be boiled, in order to destroy the acrid properties, after which it may be fried, roasted, baked, or what not, according to taste. Farmers in Florida have begun to raise these calli roots for market. The plants grow readily in swamps, and so thickly that the field of a single hooter is enormous. They reproduce themselves by the multiplication of their bulbous underground, so that the grower has simply to dig up the old ones and leave the harvest to propagate itself. For centuries the Egyptians have cultivated a similar crop during the seasons of the Nile, and the vegetable is now found in many parts of the United States, where conditions are favorable, may reasonably be expected to become an agricultural industry of the future.

The Department of Agriculture is continually engaged in trying to discover and propagate the most useful and desirable varieties of fruits. Lately it has come across a sort of giant gooseberry that grows on trees, and within the last few days a long-sought prize has been obtained from Benton Harbor, Mich., in the shape of a really truly thornless blackberry. The fruit of this variety is of a size and quality that has not been met with elsewhere. It is the result of the expected efforts of enlightened agriculturists, people who are to be black-berryed without danger of picking their fingers.

Experiments are at present being tried for the first time in the raising of pecan trees. Accidental seedlings in Texas and New Mexico have developed nuts of this kind as far superior to the ordinary ones as the nut of the chestnut is to the pig-nut. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that these improved varieties can be raised from the seed, and that they are not a graft. Only a little cultivation is necessary to produce pecans five or six times the size of the usual specimens, and with shells so papery as to be easily broken between the forefinger and thumb. The writer saw a good-sized nut on a tree in the State of Texas yesterday, and ate a few to make sure of their delicious quality. It is the same way with chestnuts, which grow to the size of a horse chestnut in some parts of the United States. They, too, are being grafted, with a view to securing the perpetuation of their size and edible quality. In certain Illinois valleys hickory nuts used to grow as wide as the palm of one's hand, and efforts are being made to obtain a surviving plant from which to propagate these wonders. What a wonderful thing the process called "grafting" is! How curious to see pines and cherries growing on peach trunks; or nut trees and apple trunks. Cut a nick out of one of the lines of an orange tree and insert a slip from a lemon tree, freshly taken. Lo! it grows, and that branch produces lemons, while the other branch produces oranges. In accomplishing these marvels, however, you must obey the laws of families in trees. You cannot successfully graft the fruit of those which bear seeds, and the citrus kind, such as the orange and lemon, will only go together.

The object sought by the skilled gardener, when he makes a graft, is to bring into contact the vital parts of the slip and of the tree into which the graft is made. Now, the vital organ of a tree is its cambium. The heart of the wood has nothing to do with its life, which will often be vigorous when the inner trunk is all eaten away and hollow. But beneath the bark is a layer of soft cellular tissue, which gives birth to the fibres of the wood on the inside and to the fibres of the bark on the outside. During the winter this layer becomes thin and non-productive, but when spring comes its cells multiply and multiply, forming more wood inside and forcing the bark outward. The cambium is the life of the tree, until after a few centuries, perhaps, it becomes a monarch of the forest. Such is the way in which the oak, the elm, and the other trees have attained to their size and developed; but the palm and its kind grow after the manner of cornstalks, which is very different.

A CURIOUS CHINESE FUNGUS.

The Department of State has just received from Consul Jones, at Chinkiang, China, a small bottle containing some specimens of the curious fungus that grows out of a species of caterpillar, literally transforming the animal into a vegetable and causing the unhappy insect to serve the purpose of a root. It is the larva of a kind of moth, and when the cold of winter approaches it makes its way down into the soil to the depth of three or four inches. There it is attacked by this remarkable disease and regularly sprouts, sending up a long shoot, which appears and fructifies above the ground like any mushroom, forming

spores for the purpose of its own reproduction. The natives in Tibet and in the provinces of Szechuan and Shensi are looking for this fungus in the neighborhood of a certain sort of myrtle trees, where only it is to be found. They dig up such specimens as they discover and make them into little bundles, tied with red thread. In this shape they are sold as medicine, which is esteemed if possible more highly than the famous ginseng, being considered a powerful curative agent for diseases of the stomach and intestines. Thus prepared for market, they look like diminutive mushrooms, each having for its root the mummy of a caterpillar.

Now, this fungus has no other method of growing than the one described. Therefore, the fruiting top that is above ground sends its spores around under the scarlet-colored myrtles on which the caterpillars feed. When the latter burrow into the soil to hibernate they are apt to stir up some of the hostile germs, whereupon they are at once attacked and speedily transformed into vegetable tissue. Their bodies, without losing their natural shape or external appearance, are wholly filled with mycelium, and the substance of their flesh is metamorphosed into stalks sprouting from their heads. Thus is afforded the remarkable spectacle of a living organism which is an insect in summer and a plant in winter. Of course, a sufficient number of these afflicted larva must escape this fate to perpetuate their species from year to year, and to supply reproductive opportunities for the fungus.

Curiously enough, the common white grub, which is the larva of a beetle, is in many parts of the United States attacked by a fungus in a manner in all respects similar. It has been suggested that these grubs might be profitably taken to artificially inoculate this destructive worm on a large scale, and the second year, by bringing about its partial or entire extermination. Thus far no economic use has been found for the voracious grub. In New Zealand there grows out of the body of a big caterpillar a surprising edible mushroom, which is called the "Punga." It is a fungus, and is much prized by the natives as an article of food. The latter also burn it for use as a coloring matter for their hair. This fungus is found in the same way employs a kind of beetle for its root, as one might say. These grubs grow beneath the soil, and are killed by the fungus. The fungus is a kind of fungus, and is much prized by the natives as an article of food. 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